Setting up of National Institute of Unani Medicine at Bangalore

587. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the National Institute of Unani Medicine proposed to be started at Bangalore;

(b) the reasons for delay in starting the Institute inspite of Karnataka Government providing the land required for the Institute;

(c) whether Government would consider appointing a high power Committee to speed up the starting of the Institute; and

(d) the time by which the Institute is likely to Start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore was established in December, 1984 alongwith the Constitution of a Governing Body to manage the Institute. An Officer-on-Special Duty (OSD) was appointed with a skeleton staff who is functioning from the accommodation provided by the Government of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has provided land for the Institute. The plans and estimates for construction of the building have been prepared. Now with the setting up of a separate Department of ISM & H and allocation of additional funds for the new department, the process of setting up of the Institute has gained momentum.

(c) At present there is no proposal to appoint a High Power Committee.

(d) The C.C.R.U.M. have now taken the responsibility of starting on O.P.D. in Unani Medicine and start cultivation programme at the site of the Institute with the staff from various field units.

Viable projects indentified by KVIC

588. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what are the viable projects that have been identified by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVI Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: In accordance with the recommendations of the High Power Committee on Khadi and Village Industries, empahsis is being laid on formulation and implementation of viable projects in the Khadi and Village Industries sector. KVIC has identified sectors such as leather, handmade paper, bee keeping and pottery as priority sectors for taking up viable projects for generation of employment in rural areas.

Employment Creation under JRY in Karnataka

589. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of employment opportunities created in Karanataka under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the last two years and the number of persons provided with jobs; and

(b) what the details of employment proposed to be provided during the current year under JRY and the number of persons proposed to be provided during the current year under JRY and the number of persons proposed to be provided employment in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI UTTAMBAHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) Since the objective of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is to provide additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas, the employment opportunities

created under the same are measured interms of mandays of employment generated and no details are maintained on number of persons provided with jobs. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, 588.64 lakhs mandays and 385.44 lakh mandays respectively were generated, under JRY in Karnataka. During 1995-96, a target of 462.45 lakh mandays have been fixed under JRY for the State of Karnataka.

नमक का उत्पादन

590. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 तथा 1994-95 के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष देश में नमक का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितना नमक खाने-पीने में उद्योगों में प्रयोग में लाया गया और कितना निर्यात किया गया;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान नमक के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(घ) क्या सरकार औद्योगिक प्रयोजन से नमक के शोधन के लिए देश में, विशेषकर गुजरात में नमक धावनशालाएं स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ङ) क्या वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र में नमक उत्पादन के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) कैलेण्डर वर्ष-वार देश में नमक का कुल उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है-

वर्ष	नमक उत्पादन (हजार टन में)
1990	12398.0
1991	12394.6
1992	13552.8
1993	13727.8
1994	12344.2

(ख) कैलेंडर वर्ष-वार खाद्य उपयोग इस्तेमाल तथा निर्यात के लिए प्रयोग में लाई गई नमक की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है:-

(हजार टन में)

वर्ष	खाद्य उपयोग	औद्योगिक प्रयोजन	निर्यात
1990	5036.5	4248.3	666.1
1991	6296.8	4187.2	572.9
1992	5286.6	4566.6	406.6
1993	5989.4	4819.9	605.4
1994	5799.4	5020.5	472.6

(ग) कैलेंडर वर्ष-वार निर्यात की गई नमक की मात्रा और उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्न प्रकार से है:-

वर्ष	मात्रा (हजार टन में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)
1990	666.1	2089.48
1991	572.9	1487.48
1992	406.6	1273.93
1993	605.4	1921.73
1994	472.6	1765.36

(घ) जी हां। सरकार, देश में जिसमें गुजरात भी शामिल है, खाद्य और औद्योगिक प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले नमक की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए धावनशालाओं/रिफाइनरीज की स्थापना के लिए प्रोत्साहन दे रही है।

देश में 28 एककों को पंजीकरण की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो गई है जिनमें से 14 एकक गुजरात में पंजीकृत किये जा चुके हैं और 5 एककों ने गुजारत में उत्पादण शुरू कर दिया है।

(ङ) जी, हां।

(च) कैलेंडर वर्ष 1995 के लिए गुजरात के लिए 85 लाख टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।